

600 picket shoe factory



UGEQ's support of the workers in the seven-month-old strike at the La Grenade Shoe Company was gratefully acknowledged yesterday by the executive of the Confederation of National Trade Unions at a mass demonstration.

CNTU Regional Director Paul-Emile Petit told the marchers of a request from president Marcel Pélissier that students and workers combine their forces on social issues. "Pélissier asked us and we have answered," Petit said.

Several hundred students from McGill, l'Université de Montréal, Sir George Williams, Marianopolis and the écoles normales and collèges classiques of Montreal joined in the demonstration at the La Grenade plant protesting working conditions and the company's reluctance to negotiate with striking workers.

The marchers shouted slogans such as "La Grenade au poteau" and "Injustice aux Grévistes". Several times they surged into the street and were herded back onto the sidewalk by police carrying night sticks.

AGEUM Vice President for Public Affairs Pierre Lefrançois was the chief speaker for UGEQ. "I found the demonstration quite successful," he said later, "considering we had only one week to organise, considering the bad weather and considering that the MTC refused to give us buses."

As the protest ended two students were held by police for breaking the glass door of the factory. Several other windows were also broken.

CNTU lawyers were reported to be looking after those detained by the police.

More than 40 law enforcement officers were at the scene with five vans.

McGill participants packed a bus provided by the Students' Council to the door. Co-ordinator Stephen Schechter reported that he too had been refused by the Montreal Transit Company when he asked to rent buses for the protest.

A group of Laval students headed for the La Grenade plant were caught in a snow storm outside of Montreal. They forwarded a telegram to UGEQ representatives stating their support for the demonstration.

Another faction in the march was a group of about 100 striking workers. Petit emphasised that they would be back if there was no settlement of the strike in the near future.



"Shut up," Rhodesia explains

GRAHAMSTOWN, Rhodesia — The Rhodesian government will order students on government scholarships to sign a pledge to stay out of politics.

Rhodesian education Minister A.P. Smith said that if university students "bite the hand that feeds them, they must expect what comes".

Both of Rhodesia's daily newspapers have attacked the ruling and academic bodies have held meetings to consider the situation.

The pledge students must sign reads:

"I acknowledge that receipt of financial assistance from the government by way of scholarship, grant or loan precludes me from taking part in political activities outside my university or college, whether by direct participation or indirectly through activities originating within my university or college. "I accordingly undertake not to: join or associate myself with an organisation of a political character; canvass any person in support of, or actively assist an organisation of political character; display or wear rosettes, favours, clothing, symbols, posters, placards or like articles having a political significance; ask questions from the floor at a political meeting; do any other act whereby the public may be induced to identify me with an organisation of a political character."

Obituary

Gordon McKinley Webber, assistant professor in the School of Architecture for the past 22 years, died Wednesday at the age of 55.

After receiving his Bachelor of Design degree from the School of Design in Chicago, Professor Webber taught design at Pickering College (1929-32); the Art Gallery of Toronto (1932-38); and Hart House, Toronto (1936-38).

He joined the School of Architecture in 1943 and was appointed assistant professor in 1953.

An artist and painter of repute, Professor Webber had exhibited at the Museum of Fine Arts and at various other art galleries in Quebec and Ontario.

Professor Webber's satiric design for a Canadian flag appeared in *My Fur Lady*, the 1957 smash-hit Red and White Revue.



Mike Bandler

today

HILLEL: Luncheon — Canteen service. 3460 Stanley; 12-2 pm.

ANGELIC CHAPLAINCY: Eucharist. Canterbury House, 3553 University St.; 6 pm.

GRADUATE PICTURES: First day Ed., P&OT, Nursing, A-Q. Coronet Studios, 758 Sherbrooke St.; 10-11:45 am, 2-4:45 pm.

PSYCHOLOGY CLUB: Film, "Preface to a Life", E-204, 1 pm.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: Dr. J.Q. Bliss, illustrated lecture on transplants. Stewart S-1-3, 1 pm.

FLYING AND NAVIGATION CLUB: Advanced lectures. Eng. Bldg., Room 280, 1 pm.

AUGUSTANA HOUSE: Co-op supper. 3453 Peel; 1 pm.

MOTORCYCLE CLUB: Meeting postponed to next Friday.

SUPA: Those interested in Washington Convention—March. Union 457, 5 pm.

DEBATING UNION: Buses leave from Dorchester Station for Burlington debates. 12 noon.

PGSS: Council meeting. Union, Room 458, 1-2 pm.

LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETY: Tertulia en Espanol. Union B-23, 1 pm.

ISLAMIC SOCIETY: Friday prayer. Divinity Hall Auditorium; 1:15 pm. Khueba; Isra and Miraj. Divinity Hall, 3rd floor; 1:15 pm.

YCL: Joe Hill in song with Gerry Goodfriend. Union 123-124, 1 pm.

FACULTIES OF ARTS AND SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING: Piano smashing contest. Lower campus, 1 pm.

ENG AND ARCH CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP: Prayer meeting. E-122, 1 pm.

SCM: Gourmet dinners: Russian food, 75¢. Reserve at VI. 2-1156 before 1 pm. 3625 Aylmer, 7 pm.

YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE: Russian poetry read in Russian by Vyacheslav Zharkov and in English by Jon Bordo. 25¢ admission. 3625 Aylmer, 9 pm.

MEN'S RIFLE CLUB: Regular meeting, intramural competition. Currie Gym, 7-10 pm.

ARAB STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Film show about social life in Kuwait. Refreshments and gifts. Union Ballroom, 7:30 pm.

SCOPE: Tickets on sale at Box Office for Mike Seeger concert next Tuesday. CURLING CLUB: Intercollegiate curling. Caledonia, 1:30 pm.

RHODESIA CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE: Meeting with presidents and members willing to give their support. Attendance compulsory. Union B-24, 1 pm.

CONGRESS TOWARD CANADIAN MATURITY: Weekly meeting. Guest speaker Murray Weiner, President of Liberal Club. Union Room B-12, 3 pm.

Saturday

GRADUATE PICTURES: Ed., P&OT, Nursing, A-Q. Coronet Studios, 758 Sherbrooke St.; 10-11:45 am, 2-4:45 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Annual Charity Ball. All proceeds go to Montreal Chinese Hospital. Berkeley Hotel, 1185 Sherbrooke St. W.; 8:30 pm.

MEN'S RESIDENCES: Soccer final, Molson vs McConnell, Forbes Field, 2 pm.

YAVNEH: "A Hassidic Evening" (Melave Malkah). Hillel House, 3460 Stanley, 8 pm.

CURLING CLUB: Intramural curling. Caledonia, 1:30 pm.

Sunday

ANGELIC CHAPLAINCY: Eucharist and breakfast. Canterbury House, 10 am.

NEWMAN CENTRE: Mass in spirit of new liturgy. 3484 Peel St.; 10 am and 12 noon.

MODERN DANCE: Club section A. RVC Gym; 7:30-9:30 pm.

FLYING AND NAVIGATION CLUB: First flight instruction, group flying. Meet on steps of MacDonald Eng. Bldg.; 10 am.

AUGUSTANA HOUSE: Eucharist and breakfast. 3453 Peel, 10 am. Vespers followed by Dr. R.C. McDonald, psychiatrist, on "Emotional Health and Students". 3453 Peel; 8 pm.

UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA: Evening Church service. Divinity Hall Chapel; 7:30 pm.

MEN'S RESIDENCES: Football final, Gardiner vs Molson, Forbes Field, 2 pm.

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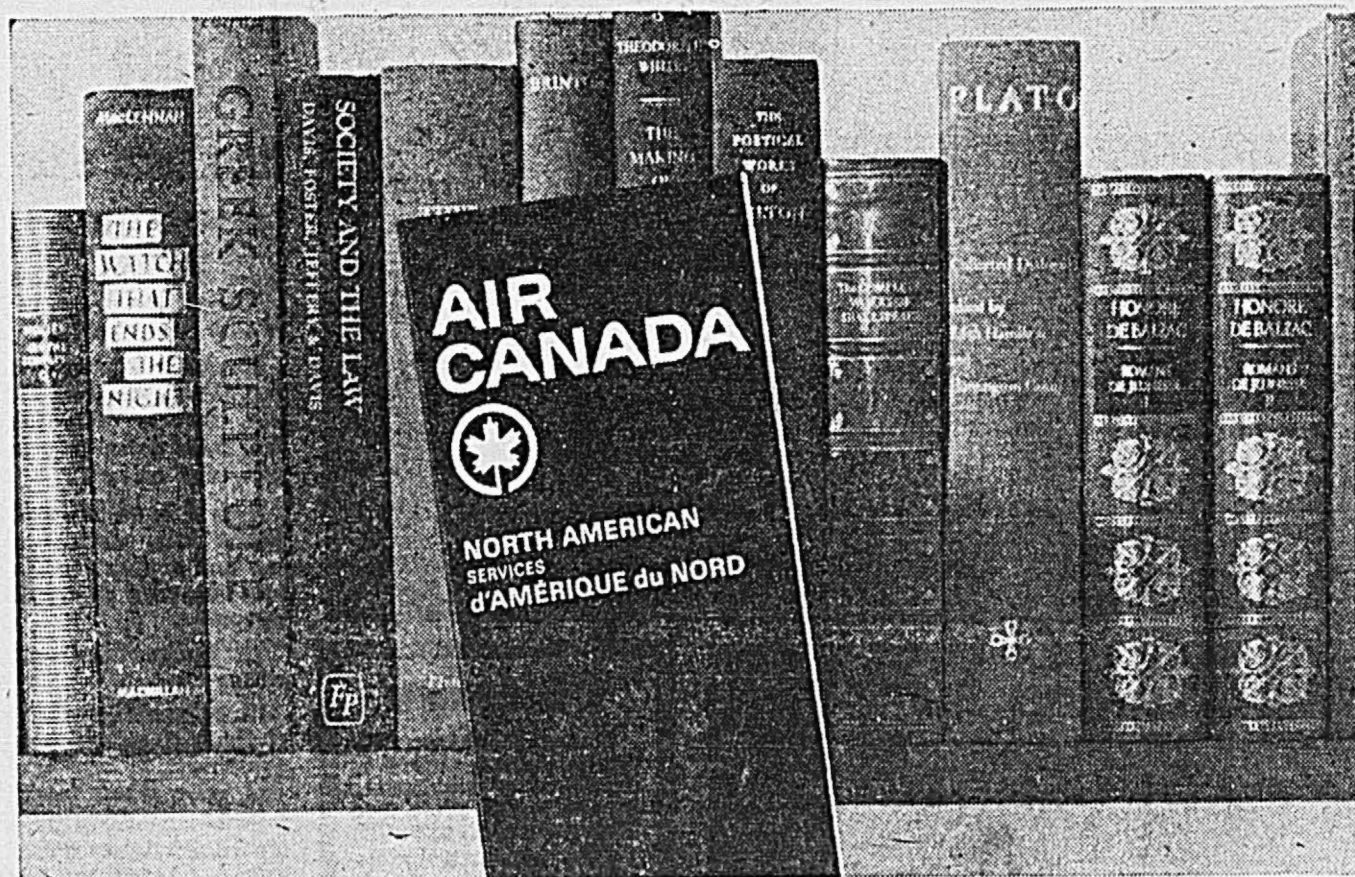
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required reading

Chances are you won't find this AIR CANADA schedule among the intellectual nourishment available in your university or college library. Yet, in not too many years, it could be an important bread and butter item on your everyday reading list. And for this very good reason: AIR CANADA can take you *quickly, comfortably and conveniently* to 35 Canadian cities, 7 major U.S. cities, and to Britain (with BOAC), Ireland, France, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Bermuda, Nassau, and the Caribbean, on matters of business, pleasure and profit.

AIR CANADA



Irwin Block (News Editor); Aaron Sarna (News Features Editor); Robert Chodos (Copy Editor); Bernie Stern (Sports Editor); Bill Baker (Photography Editor); John Dufort (Archives Librarian); Ursula Lingies (Advertising Manager).

Evidently, from the letters column, people read this section of the editorial page of the McGill Daily. They should note that the opinions expressed herein are not those of the Students' Society, or the Managing Board. They do not inevitably reflect anyone's interests save mine. I am, however, adopting a new policy of devoting at least half the masthead to letters, no matter how stupid they are. Letters should be typed, not longer than forty words, and signed.
Newsdesk: grant, dave, skinned, elly and a few other nobodies.
BOB DOUG

NOVEMBER 19, 1965

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MANAGING BOARD

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Looking for a home

That the administration has been against the establishment of an International Student Centre on Campus has been known for some time, but the rationalisation of the reason for this opposition was only publicly expressed at the closing banquet of the International Festival two weeks ago. We are still unaware of the real source of objection. The arguments that Dr. Robertson presented during dessert and coffee convinced no one.

What Dr. Robertson explained was how truly internationally-minded McGill is in its academic curriculum. We accept this with certain reservations, especially with reference to areas outside the Commonwealth, since the only subject matter in the social sciences concerned with Latin America is a half course in Anthropology dealing with the American Indians. There is absolutely nothing offered by Sociology, Economics or Political Science in this area.

But this has nothing to do with the International House. The direct criticism of International House was that it would serve as a ghetto for foreign elements. The proof cited was Dr. Robertson's experience of similar centres in two Mid-Western Universities.

Apart from the objection that any statistician would make to the randomness of samples, we hesitate at the attempt to compare such isolationist areas of North America deep in the heart of WASP-land with internationally minded Quebec. Furthermore we must point out that the institutions cited by Dr. Robertson have a foreign student population of only 3.4 and 3.6 per cent of the total enrolment. In such a situation they must indeed feel isolated and their habit of congregating in the International Centres must be to some extent a reaction to a hostile environment. Here in Montreal we have no such problems. Here there are no threatening glances on

the street when the words emanating from one's mouth happen to be those of a foreign tongue.

But the real issue at stake is that at the campus level the student-to-student relationship has broken down — if it ever existed in the first place — and that at the present time there is little communication between the overseas student and the students broadly described as being of Canadian culture. The existence of a new Union only extends the status quo from the campus to McTavish street and does not solve anything. It is only by the establishment of a centre that the students cut off from their own cultures can ever hope to have a base from which they can approach the campus at large without being in the position of begging for alms or being show-pieces for the rest of the campus.

Of course if the idea is to brainwash all overseas students so that they can carry the flag of WASP Canada to their homeland then let things remain as they are. But the most effective method of encouraging a genuine feeling towards Canada in the hearts of future leaders educated here is not to make them feel so damnably inferior in the face of the obvious privileges that Canadian students have from living in their own affluent culture.

If the administration on the grounds of businesslike practices or for any other reason whatsoever has felt itself obliged to ignore foreign students, then it is up to the Students' Council to investigate the possibility of establishing and running an International House.

LETTERS

Take Me To Your Leader

Dear Sir,

I must confess that I was rather humiliated as an African after reading Mr. David-West's letter to the Daily. It sounds rather incredible that the President of the African Students Association did not consider it worthwhile to represent Africa in a student march of protest against Southern Rhodesia. To add insult to injury, Mr. David-West had the effrontery to deny his statement in which he welcomed African students' participation in the protest in their capacity as members of the academic society at McGill University. Even if David-West would produce no practical results, in his capacity as President of the African Students' organisation he has the moral obligation to make his presence available at such a protest march. I think every African student should feel extremely grateful to the Canadian students for their moral support which they have undoubtedly shown beyond any reasonable doubt. I suppose Mr. West, our celebrated President of the African Students union, was probably warming himself up in his imperial latifundia while the so-designated apathetic Canadian students braved the inclement weather to give Africa the needed moral support.

Undoubtedly, Mr. West must feel that he is the personification of African aristocracy and so when he speaks on African

affairs, he speaks "ex cathedra," and therefore his actions as such are beyond scrutiny. Consequently, if Mr. David-West has committed an unprincipled and degrading blunder, making an anachronism of himself in the process, I suppose in his view it would amount to an unjustifiable attempt to unduly the sanctity of his imperial position by admitting his mistakes. Evidently since the Honourable Gentleman does not and will not make errors of judgement, since in this case he undoubtedly represents the hub of the solar system, it would in his own distorted view be proper to blame the whole affair on the Daily, since everybody is doing that these days anyway.

In my opinion, if Mr. David-West has any sense of responsibility he should apologise to the robots who elected him President of the African Students Association. Furthermore, if he has any sense of right and wrong he should in the process try to restrain his dubious habit of selective amnesia. Lastly I think he owes an apology to the Canadian students in general. I have always maintained that Mr. David-West's mercurial temperament, his inability to personify African political sentiments, his frosty juvenile attitude towards those who disagree with him, and worst of all, his phony majestic courtliness and suavity, render him an ungodly liability to the African Students' Association.

Frank Enoch
African student (Nigeria)
(Ed. note: We have re-opened this correspondence in response to innumerable requests from interested students)

Does It Exist?

Dear Sir,

The public statements made by the ASA president regarding the Rhodesian crisis are both misleading and irresponsible.

At the RCC meeting on Thursday (Mr. David-West was present and in fact was given the privilege of chairing the meeting) the consensus of those present was that a need existed to co-ordinate efforts of different organisations on campus as regards the Rhodesian crisis. But Mr. David-West implied that he would only co-operate if any undertaking was sponsored by the ASA. On the following day he was annoyed by the RCC asking its members and those interested to go and join the ASA at the meeting to be held on the Rhodesian situation. It was at this meeting that he bluntly and shamelessly humiliated the RCC and those others who had come to participate.

He claimed on Monday, in the Daily, that the ASA did not have any mandate from the members to take part in a demonstration of protest against UDI. But who gave him the mandate to send the telegram to the British government, which was mentioned in the same article?

Facts must be revealed: Mr. David-West was caught in a dilemma. On the one hand, he leads an association which does not exist — unless the ASA is composed of the executive only. On the other hand, he wants the public at large to know that he is the president of an association at Mc-

Gill. I suspect that his refusal to have the ASA participate is based mainly on his fear that the weaknesses of the ASA would be exposed. He is the sole cause of the lack of vitality within the ASA.

Lack of responsible leadership has fragmented the ASA in much the same way that the American Republican Party has been debilitated. It is high time that the ASA began to examine itself in an objective way; otherwise, its activities should be suspended until it once again exists as a true association.

Simon M. Gichuru

Cohesive and Active

Dear Sir,

Mr. Gundara's uninformed letter which appeared in your issue of the 17th instant deserves some comments.

Mr. Gundara's letter not only reflects his apathy towards campus activities but also the fact that he appears not to have read the Daily's report of these activities. The African Students' Association is a cohesive and active group; it has drawn up an intelligent programme for this session; it has featured prominently in the campus activities held so far. I wonder if Mr. Gundara was on campus during the recent week-long International Festival.

The lack of participation of the ASA in the Rhodesian demonstration appears to be the cause of Mr. Gundara's untimely provocation and the irresponsible criticism of the ASA. For Mr. Gundara's information, the ASA held an emergency meeting in which

the members resolved to take a line of effective action other than a demonstration. Is it, then, surprising that no Africans participated in the demonstration? Certainly your argument about lack of 'cohesiveness' in the ASA is illogical.

If Mr. Gundara is a member of the unorganised group who has been trying desperately to obtain recognition on the campus, he is strongly advised to adopt realistic tactics.

Finally, Mr. Gundara's exposition on the type of men Africa needs is stale news. He is first urged to solve his grievances, if any, against the African group with the ASA executive, rather than exploit the Rhodesian situation to campaign for cheap popularity and sympathy.

A.O. Ofuya
Secretary/Treasurer
(A.S.A.)

A Terrible Wrong

Dear Sir,

It has been reported that an English graduate student with a name similar to mine has criticized Miss Sharon Sholzberg in connection, I believe, with UGEQ.

As I have been mistakenly associated with this unfortunate occurrence, thereby causing me much mental anguish, because of my name, and because I, too, am English, I wish to point out that I have never criticized anyone. I love Miss Sholzberg & the whole Council.

I wish to warn you that if there is any repetition of these ugly rumours, I shall ask Mr. Tam David-West to take strong action.

Graham P. Thomas

NOW

This Is Canadianism!

The St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, being more concerned about what Canada is, than what it should be or what it isn't, more concerned about why it is in fact a country of destiny and not a country of disunity, feel it mandatory to publish a series of formats based on what Canada is . . . any persons knowing of similar "Canadian" matters are urged to write to the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce or the St. Paul Journal giving full particulars.

This, Then, Is Canadianism!



- While in India, Rudyard Kipling wrote "East is east and west is west, And never the twain shall meet".
- This was in 1892, and at that time this pretty well also applied to Canada.
- BUT Mr. Kipling was wrong!
- Today, throughout the world, east and west are meeting; and, in Mr. Kipling's literary sense are beginning to understand one another.
- BUT, what about Canada since 1892? Surely the completion of the railroad, then, radio; then, air travel; then, television; do bring east and west closer together — but not necessarily in understanding.

Above we see Premier Walter R. Shaw of Prince Edward Island studying the calf skin scrolls bearing the good wishes of 2300 north eastern Albertans. These scrolls are proudly on exhibition in Charlottetown. East and west are meeting! — And in understanding too!

The information contained herein may be used by any person or firm in or out of Canada. Picture may be obtained by writing to: St. Paul Journal, St. Paul, Alberta.

ST. PAUL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CENTENNIAL PROJECT

This format was sponsored as an advertisement in the St. Paul Journal by the
St. Paul Co-op Association Ltd.

What the English Canadian must realise is that, objectively, his abstract Canadian is in reality an English-Canadian nationalism gone slightly hypocritical. By magnanimously doing away with the hyphen, he is in fact forgetting the minority and creating Canadianism in the image of himself and of the majority to which he belongs . . .

— Thomas Sloan : "Quebec, The Not-So-Quiet Revolution"

A MCWA CRITIQUE

This year's McGill Conference on World Affairs left much to be desired. Many Conference participants were graduate students and professors in the field of political science or economics. It took more than patience and courtesy for them to listen to what were, for the most part, the boring, one-sided and rather unscholarly approaches of many of the speakers. Often, we had to sit through what, in retrospect, could only be called freshman introductory or Life magazine editorial types of lectures.

The general theme itself: "New Dimensions of War and Peace — Experiences in the Afro-Asian Theatre" was vague and permitted discussions to degenerate to what was often a general apologia for American foreign policy. A more restricted topic would perhaps have been more meaningful and more fruitful for this type of conference. After all, what is the main goal of MCWA? In the booklet issued by the Conference, we find its aim clearly stated: "The McGill Conference on World Affairs is dedicated to the broadening of our horizons; it is motivated by the sincere belief that it is our duty to engage constantly in a critical evaluation of the political system of which we are a part." This "critical valuation" is indeed limited when seven out of the ten speakers (the former U.S. ambassador to the Congo included) are American political scientists. We had no representative speakers from the Third World — either from government or from academia. We heard a lot about United States foreign policy, and literally nothing of Canadian foreign policy with respect to the underdeveloped countries. Is this perhaps a reflection of our own political system? There was no speaker representing the Canadian social sciences academic field. Most of the American delegates felt very much at home and very handsomely entertained.

Dr. L. Pye, professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, delivered a rambling and somewhat informal opening speech on the roots of instability in the Afro-Asian world. We were told that instability is caused by, among other things, the lack of consensus, based on the lack of national identity in the underdeveloped countries. We were not informed as to what the lack of national identity signifies in the context of growing nationalism in these areas. The distance between the government and the masses was also given as a reason for instability. Anyone could have listed this as a characteristic of most existing political systems. The vulnerability of developing countries to international politics was mentioned, but was not elaborated. This aspect, however, proved to be one of the most important issues discussed in study sessions during the Conference. At least two truly informative points were made. The first was that there is a feeling of incompetence of both the individual and the community due to a lack of training and politicization and, secondly that forceful, charismatic leadership with its positive, aggressive appeals may be one solution to this problem.

It could be said that Professor John Kautsky in his talk on Soviet policy toward the underdeveloped nations was thought-provoking because he at least stated his views in a comprehensive theoretical framework. To hear a statement such as: "The proletariat world revolutionary concept is a myth from the beginning in the Soviet context... Communists have gone non-Communist" is surely different from any newspaper and even political science journals accounts. The Cold War, he claimed, made the Soviet Communist Party state that it represented all classes. Furthermore, the new enemy for the Party became imperialism in the form of United States foreign policy. This had an obvious new appeal to former colonies in the Afro-Asian world. His discussion was a rare treat at this Conference because he attempted to present the problem on an objective analytic level. Few of the speakers, unfortunately, managed to do this.

But the panel discussion was by far the most disappointing event. Mr. Gullian, the former American ambassador to the Congo, began by saying that there are more people today getting poorer than there are people acquiring more wealth. He went on to say that American foreign investment is unevenly distributed and comparatively small

sums of it goes to underdeveloped countries. He surprised some of us by then suggesting that the United States should make a greater effort toward "making the United Nations the instrument of our (U.S.) policy." He further surprised us by the following statements: "I don't believe that withdrawal in Viet Nam will serve the interest of peace", "I don't believe our war effort in Viet Nam serves the interest of Peace," "We did not adequately foresee the results of French policies in Viet Nam." "You cannot help the cause of peace by 'running' at the contradictions in his speech and, some of us at least, felt uneasy in an atmosphere that could only be described as one of a press conference, rather than one of a MCWA conference. There is, we presume, a difference. The assigned topic for the panel was: "The West and Afro-Asian Revolutions". The actual discussion centered around United States foreign policy.

These are only rough impressions, though this writer took detailed notes at the public lectures and a full analysis would perhaps necessitate much more space than this newspaper can permit. Suffice it to say that some criticism with a view to improving MCWA is in order. The individual conference sessions were for most delegates very pro-

fitable. However, there was no direct communication or dialogue between delegates and speakers. The real work in the Conference was done in the study sessions, and public lectures seem almost peripheral unless they are somehow integrated into these sessions. It might be interesting to have speakers circulate among delegates during study sessions, so that views could be exchanged and speeches clarified or debated. Also, discussion on fewer topics, rather than hasty readings of numerous papers, might prove more fruitful.

Finally, it seems that most of the speakers were chosen because of the quantity and sometimes quality of their published works. Publication, although one criterion, cannot surely be the unique basis of choice. This is especially true since many of the speakers have a tendency to include parts of their various publications, which are available to anyone, in their public lectures. Diversity in the realm of political opinions and positions, scholarship from the academic point of view and actual involvement in the political world may well all be regarded as criteria for selection.

Julianna Aneckstein, Ph.D. 2
MCWA Conference Leader

Cuban Interview

(Jose Venegas, a student at Havana University, was interviewed a few weeks ago when he came to Montreal to attend the Sir George Williams University Seminar on International Affairs, after attending the UGEQ Congress in Quebec.)

Q. What do you think is the role of the student in his society?

A. We consider the student as an integral part of his society. The object of his studies is to render service to his society — this role is essentially a mixture of social, professional and personal obligations.

Q. How does the student concretely fulfil this role in Cuba?

A. The role of the student in the political development of his society involves the struggle against dictatorship and any anti-democratic government. In the past, this struggle was against the Batista dictatorship. The students took an active part in that they contributed in the progress and achievement of the revolution in all its aspects — economic, social and cultural. Also, students have participated in the reform of education after the overthrow of Batista. They have also participated in the people's militia. But I would like to say that the main task of Cuban students is to further the development of scientific and technological studies and to further the aim of the revolution as in literacy campaigns.

Q. Is the student also an active critic of his society in Cuba?

A. The students in Cuba were always against all governments which did not fulfill the interests of the People. This is why they took an active role in the revolution. The overwhelming majority of students in Cuba support the revolution. It is clear that there are students who do not share this support, as there are people on the national level who did not, and still do not, support the revolution. We have a general assembly of students in which we discuss all matters and everyone has the right to express his opinions.

Q. What are some impressions of Cuban students with regard to what is happening in Quebec?

A. We have come here to support the UGEQ Congress.

Q. How do you, as a student, see the role of Cuba in international affairs?

A. We are solidly behind the people who are fighting for their independence and national liberation as seen

in the struggles of the Latin American, African and Asian countries. I also support the fight for the democratisation and reform of education, the establishment of democratic rights against, for example, racial discrimination.

Q. What do you think is the role of the artist in his society?

A. We have to remember that intellectuals before the revolutionary process in Cuba were marked by previous classical conceptions of Art and Literature. However, today many new works reflect not only the process but the achievements of the revolution. We have a national poet, Nicholas Guillen — an old gentleman who contributed to the struggle for freedom in Cuba much before the revolution. But I would consider Alexandro Carpentier to be the outstanding intellectual in Cuba today. He has done much to bring intellectual involvement and discussion nearer to the revolutionary development in our country, by focussing the attention of these discussions upon the problems of exploitation, of freedom, and world peace.

Q. Did you have any difficulties entering Canada?

A. I may say we had some technical problems but they were momentary. And so we are glad to be here.

J.A.

Stefansson...

(Continued from page 9)

So far, at least four universities and institutions in North America have asked for the Collection and all have been stubbornly refused.

The head librarian, meanwhile, has replied to Dr. Foote calling him irresponsible and his statements as misleading and, at times, downright false. All the University is doing, he explains, is re-sorting the material, "merging" it with the main Dartmouth library (for the sake of convenience) and "reshelving" in the stacks. In other words the Collection as an entity and as an up-to-date working research unit is being completely destroyed.

Tamara A. De-Vreeze

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This year's McGill Conference on World Affairs left much to be desired. Many Conference participants were graduate students and professors in the field of political science or economics. It took more than patience and courtesy for them to listen to what were, for the most part, the boring, one-sided and rather unscholarly approaches of many of the speakers. Often, we had to sit through what, in retrospect, could only be called freshman introductory or Life magazine editorial types of lectures.

The general theme itself: "New Dimensions of War and Peace — Experiences in the Afro-Asian Theatre" was vague and permitted discussions to degenerate to what was often a general apologia for American foreign policy. A more restricted topic would perhaps have been more meaningful and more fruitful for this type of conference. After all, what is the main goal of MCWA? In the booklet issued by the Conference, we find its aim clearly stated: "The McGill Conference on World Affairs is dedicated to the broadening of our horizons; it is motivated by the sincere belief that it is our duty to engage constantly in a critical evaluation of the political system of which we are a part." This "critical valuation" is indeed limited when seven out of the ten speakers (the former U.S. ambassador to the Congo included) are American political scientists. We had no representative speakers from the Third World — either from government or from academia. We heard a lot about United States foreign policy, and literally nothing of Canadian foreign policy with respect to the underdeveloped countries. Is this perhaps a reflection of our own political system? There was no speaker representing the Canadian social sciences academic field. Most of the American delegates felt very much at home and very handsomely entertained.

Dr. L. Pye, professor of political science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, delivered a rambling and somewhat informal opening speech on the roots of instability in the Afro-Asian world. We were told that instability is caused by, among other things, the lack of consensus, based on the lack of national identity in the underdeveloped countries. We were not informed as to what the lack of national identity signifies in the context of growing nationalism in these areas. The distance between the government and the masses was also given as a reason for instability. Anyone could have listed this as a characteristic of most existing political systems. The vulnerability of developing countries to international politics was mentioned, but was not elaborated. This aspect, however, proved to be one of the most important issues discussed in study sessions during the Conference. At least two truly informative points were made. The first was that there is a feeling of incompetence of both the individual and the community due to a lack of training and politicization and, secondly that forceful, charismatic leadership with its positive, aggressive appeals may be one solution to this problem.

It could be said that Professor John Kautsky in his talk on Soviet policy toward the underdeveloped nations was thought-provoking because he at least stated his views in a comprehensive theoretical framework. To hear a statement such as: "The proletariat world revolutionary concept is a myth from the beginning in the Soviet context... Communists have gone non-Communist" is surely different from any newspaper and even political science journals accounts. The Cold War, he claimed, made the Soviet Communist Party state that it represented all classes. Furthermore, the new enemy for the Party became imperialism in the form of United States foreign policy. This had an obvious new appeal to former colonies in the Afro-Asian world. His discussion was a rare treat at this Conference because he attempted to present the problem on an objective analytic level. Few of the speakers, unfortunately, managed to do this.

But the panel discussion was by far the most disappointing event. Mr. Gullian, the former American ambassador to the Congo, began by saying that there are more people today getting poorer than there are people acquiring more wealth. He went on to say that American foreign investment is unevenly distributed and comparatively small

sums of it goes to underdeveloped countries. He surprised some of us by then suggesting that the United States should make a greater effort toward "making the United Nations the instrument of our (U.S.) policy." He further surprised us by the following statements: "I don't believe that withdrawal in Viet Nam will serve the interest of peace", "I don't believe our war effort in Viet Nam serves the interest of Peace", "We did not adequately foresee the results of French policies in Viet Nam." "You cannot help the cause of peace by 'running' at the contradictions in his speech and, some of us at least, felt uneasy in an atmosphere that could only be described as one of a press conference, rather than one of a MCWA conference. There is, we presume, a difference. The assigned topic for the panel was: "The West and Afro-Asian Revolutions". The actual discussion centered around United States foreign policy.

These are only rough impressions, though this writer took detailed notes at the public lectures and a full analysis would perhaps necessitate much more space than this newspaper can permit. Suffice it to say that some criticism with a view to improving MCWA is in order. The individual conference sessions were for most delegates very pro-

fitable. However, there was no direct communication or dialogue between delegates and speakers. The real work in the Conference was done in the study sessions, and public lectures seem almost peripheral unless they are somehow integrated into these sessions. It might be interesting to have speakers circulate among delegates during study sessions, so that views could be exchanged and speeches clarified or debated. Also, discussion on fewer topics, rather than hasty readings of numerous papers, might prove more fruitful.

Finally, it seems that most of the speakers were chosen because of the quantity and sometimes quality of their published works. Publication, although one criterion, cannot surely be the unique basis of choice. This is especially true since many of the speakers have a tendency to include parts of their various publications, which are available to anyone, in their public lectures. Diversity in the realm of political opinions and positions, scholarship from the academic point of view and actual involvement in the political world may well all be regarded as criteria for selection.

Julianna Aneckstein, Ph.D. 2
MCWA Conference Leader

Cuban Interview

(Jose Venegas, a student at Havana University, was interviewed a few weeks ago when he came to Montreal to attend the Sir George Williams University Seminar on International Affairs, after attending the UGEQ Congress in Quebec.)

Q. What do you think is the role of the student in his society?

A. We consider the student as an integral part of his society. The object of his studies is to render service to his society — his role is essentially a mixture of social, professional and personal obligations.

Q. How does the student concretely fulfil this role in Cuba?

A. The role of the student in the political development of his society involves the struggle against dictatorship and any anti-democratic government. In the past, this struggle was against the Batista dictatorship. The students took an active part in that they contributed in the progress and achievement of the revolution in all its aspects — economic, social and cultural. Also, students have participated in the reform of education after the overthrow of Batista. They have also participated in the people's militia. But I would like to say that the main task of Cuban students is to further the development of scientific and technological studies and to further the aim of the revolution as in literacy campaigns.

Q. Is the student also an active critic of his society in Cuba?

A. The students in Cuba were always against all governments which did not fulfill the interests of the People. This is why they took an active role in the revolution. The overwhelming majority of students in Cuba support the revolution. It is clear that there are students who do not share this support, as there are people on the national level who did not, and still do not, support the revolution. We have a general assembly of students in which we discuss all matters and everyone has the right to express his opinions.

Q. What are some impressions of Cuban students with regard to what is happening in Quebec?

A. We have come here to support the UGEQ Congress.

Q. How do you, as a student, see the role of Cuba in international affairs?

A. We are solidly behind the people who are fighting for their independence and national liberation as seen

in the struggles of the Latin American, African and Asian countries. I also support the fight for the democratisation and reform of education, the establishment of democratic rights against, for example, racial discrimination.

Q. What do you think is the role of the artist in his society?

A. We have to remember that intellectuals before the revolutionary process in Cuba were marked by previous classical conceptions of Art and Literature. However, today many new works reflect not only the process but the achievements of the revolution. We have a national poet, Nicholas Guillen — an old gentleman who contributed to the struggle for freedom in Cuba much before the revolution. But I would consider Alexandro Carpentier to be the outstanding intellectual in Cuba today. He has done much to bring intellectual involvement and discussion nearer to the revolutionary development in our country, by focussing the attention of these discussions upon the problems of exploitation, of freedom, and world peace.

Q. Did you have any difficulties entering Canada?

A. I may say we had some technical problems but they were momentary. And so we are glad to be here.

J.A.

Stefansson...

(Continued from page 9)

So far, at least four universities and institutions in North America have asked for the Collection and all have been stubbornly refused.

The head librarian, meanwhile, has replied to Dr. Foote calling him irresponsible and his statements as misleading and, at times, downright false. All the University is doing, he explains, is re-sorting the material, "merging" it with the main Dartmouth library (for the sake of convenience) and "reshelving" in the stacks. In other words the Collection as an entity and as an up-to-date working research unit is being completely destroyed.

Tamara A. De-Vreeze

Where has Harold Wilson gone?

"Where has Harold Wilson gone?
Long time passing,
Where has Harold Wilson gone?
Long time ago,
Where has Harold Wilson gone?
Creeping to the Pentagon.
When will he ever learn?
When will he ever learn?"

This verse was sung by several thousand marchers in London a few weeks ago protesting against the policy of the British Labour government in supporting the American war in Viet Nam. It will be sung by many more thousands in London on the weekend of November 27th, participating in a massive demonstration calling for an immediate end to the war, organized by the British Committee for Peace in Viet Nam.

The song expresses the growing disillusionment felt in many sectors of the youth and intellectual community in Britain at the Wilson government's consistent servility to American foreign policy, and at its failure to take any genuine and independent initiatives for peace. Moreover, it expresses a generalised disappointment, spreading over into cynicism, among broad sections of the population at the record of the Labour government since its assumption of office over a year ago. For one theme has persisted throughout all the speeches, policy papers and legislative enactments of the year-long

requested by the government. In other words, he would stop a movement for majority rule by violence, but not use it against the police state which is denying democratic rights to the black population. Wilson's professed pacifism here is to be markedly contrasted with his use of British troops to suppress the popular liberation movement in Aden, where the constitution has been suspended, trade unionists arrested and crowds fired upon. It is to be similarly contrasted with his blanket endorsement of the American slaughter in Viet Nam (an endorsement which is more vociferous and crude than is Lester-Byrd Pearson's).

Another black mark on the Labour government's record is its continued economic and military support to South Africa, again in violation of UN resolutions (and in violation of its pre-election promises). Buccaneer aircraft and spare parts for military equipment are being supplied by Britain, and the economic sanctions are relatively minor. The last year South African imports from the UK have been rising — in 1964 it comprised 30 per cent of all imports from Britain. The British share of foreign investment in South Africa has been estimated at £1,000m, or two-thirds of the total.

And in Guiana . . . the sad story continues endlessly.

wages program is witnessed throughout the trade union movement, particularly at the rank and file level. It is well known, e.g. that Frank Cousins of the Transport and General Workers Union, presently Minister of Technology, is strongly opposed to the current government program.

Perhaps the ugliest aspect of the Labour government's record since assuming power lies in the field of immigration. The Race Relations Bill, the Circular 7/65 issued by the Department of Education and Science and the Immigration White Paper add up to a policy that deliberately excludes people of coloured skin from coming into Britain and imposes undue hardships on those that do manage to get in. Immigrants from Commonwealth countries are limited to 8,500 per year, 1,000 of which are to come from Malta (all white). No reference is made in the White Paper to immigrants from other than Commonwealth countries, yet more (white) aliens came to Britain in 1964 than from Commonwealth countries. "General power" is vested in government authorities, to be wielded without controls or appeal mechanisms, regarding time of stay, registration with police, conditions of entry and deportation of immigrants. Discrimination is not made an offence, and only applies to closely defined places of public resort, though not to housing, employment, insurance, credit facilities, private boarding houses, etc. Finally, government proposals concerning multi-occupied housing and registered areas seem ideally suited to create racial ghettos.

As the Economist pointed out after Blackpool, the conference endorsed the mainstays of the Labour program, i.e. bomb Viet Nam, smash the unions and keep the blacks out.

These reversals of election promises, basic compromises with the status quo and hopelessly inadequate and retrogressive reforms extend to other areas of government action, or rather government inaction. Space does not permit a detailed examination of the Wilson government's manoeuvrings with regard to steel nationalisation, housing, land, education and defence policy, but the pattern here is clear and similar to those in foreign policy, incomes policy and immigra-

tion control. The "Wilson team" has shown itself remarkably adept at taking the harsh measures that are necessary to make capitalism work efficiently in Britain. The first year of the Wilson government has amply verified the classic dictum that if you want to put unpopular measures over, better have a Labour government do it than the Tories.

These actions of Wilson and co. should not surprise anyone who has seriously studied the history of the Labour Party over the last several decades. Despite occasional radical electoral promises when out of office, the Labour leadership has always accepted the fundamental features of the existing social, economic and political system in Britain, and has never posed radical alternatives aimed at transforming British capitalism. Once in office, Labour has had to conform to the harsh realities of that system, and its role has been relegated to that of an efficient administrator of capitalism in Britain. It has basically accommodated itself to the status quo, and hasn't the desire to make the fundamental break with the system necessary to lead Britain along the way to a just and equal socialist society. It has submitted to the pressures of international capital, acquiesced in its satellite status vis à vis the US, and happily adopted the foreign policy required of a long-standing member of NATO and the "free-world". Even if the Labour government honestly desired to introduce radical changes, it would be impotent because of a lack of popular backing for such policies which it was always afraid to advocate and rally substantial support for. It would be the victim of its own electoral opportunism. In these respects, it differs in no way from other such social-democratic electoral machines in the Western world.

The inadequacies and backpeddling of the Labour government comes as no surprise, but their magnitude and openness may hopefully result in the opening of a few eyes.

Stanley Gray

Stanley Gray graduated from McGill last year with first class honours in political science. He is now studying for a graduate degree at Balliol College, Oxford.

ONE THEME HAS PERSISTED THROUGHOUT: MODERATION OF GOALS, ABOUT-FACE ON PRE-ELECTION PROMISES, COMPROMISE ON SUPPOSEDLY BASIC PRINCIPLES AND ACCOMMODATION TO THE CAPITALIST SYSTEM THE BRITISH LABOUR MOVEMENT WAS FOUNDED TO TRANSFORM.

government: moderation of goals, about-face on pre-election promises, compromise on supposedly basic principles and accommodation to the capitalist system the British Labour movement was founded to transform. A few examples of recent government policy will dramatically illustrate this process.

The current crisis over Rhodesia reveals many of the contradictions of Wilson's orientation to foreign policy. His delaying tactics and bending over backwards to reach an accord with the racist Smith government in a situation where compromise is clearly out of the question is a sad comment on Labour's commitment to democracy and self-government. His prolonged negotiations and attempted compromises with Smith coupled with refusal to use force to bring majority government to Rhodesia runs counter to the expressed wishes of the Rhodesia nationalist movements and of the majority of African countries. Furthermore, Britain has publicly refused to accept the vote of the United Nations asking for military intervention to counteract UDI. In what perhaps was the most revealing statement of Wilson's during the whole fiasco was his declaration last week that he didn't believe in the use of force to settle political disputes, but that he would send British troops into Rhodesia to suppress a domestic rebellion if so

Incomes policy provides another dimension of the Labour government's retreat from traditional Labour principles and acceptance of Tory policies. The government's incomes plan sets up an "early warning system" designed to keep down the level of wages, in which trade unions have to send in their wage claims in advance and face the possibility of legal action against them if they undertake unauthorised strikes. This is a clear attack upon the right of trade unions to negotiate freely on their wages and conditions of labour, and is a measure that the Tories would never have had the nerve to introduce. As A.J. Buckle, general secretary of the National Society of Electrotypers and Stereotypers put it, "No one in his wildest dreams would have dreamt that the first step to be taken towards making the trade unions impotent would be by the Labour Party." The incomes policy is all the more conservative in that the restrictions on wage rises hardly apply to profits and dividends. The Financial Times reported that trading profits in the month of September had risen by 16.6 per cent, and earnings for ordinary shares had increased by 23.3 per cent. The government is, however, having a tough time making the unions fall into line with its restrictive policy, and widespread resistance to its

The Army Still Regards These Distant Asian Wars As A Blessing

"Korea has been a blessing. There had to be a Korea either here or some place in the world."

—Gen. James A. Van Fleet, commander of the U.S. 8th Army in Korea, to a visiting Filipino delegation, UPI from 8th Army HQ, New York Journal American, Jan. 1, 1952.

"With one eye on the fierce fighting in Vietnam, the Army is charting a major modernization program... Detailed plans already call for about \$16 billion of 'hardware'... over the next five years... Both the Army's spending plans and those of the other services promise added zip for the nation's

peppy economy. The accelerated Army purchasing alone may, if nothing more, tend to delay the day of any business letdown... If such tentative projects fail to receive a green light, the total will be pared a bit. But more significant in undoing present plans would be any cessation of hostilities in Vietnam, whether springing from an agreed-on cease-fire or a unilateral disengagement by the Communist side."

—Wall St. Journal from Washington, Nov. 4, 1965.

The main danger, in other words, is peace.

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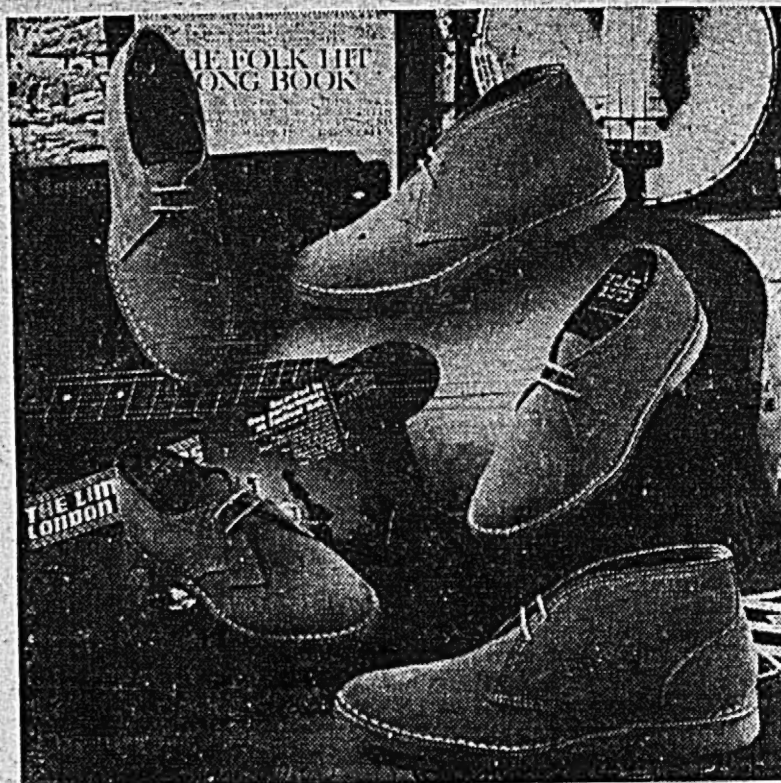
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English Department Shaw

The English Department's conception of Shaw aborted last night in Moyse Hall.

Faced with a group of main actors who — with one exception — were unable to deliver Shavian dialogue with any degree of articulateness, one wonders why the director persisted in this production. Something lower, hammier would have been infinitely more suited to the capabilities of the participants.

For one thing, they spoke too fast. This was particularly noticeable in Philippa Parsons' portrayal of Mrs. Dudgeon. For another, everyone except Christopher Burke (General Burgoyne) chose a key early on in the production and steadfastly refused to deviate from it till the curtain fell at 10:15. The terrible monotony destroyed every punch-line, every paradox, every nuance.

One characteristic of McGill productions in the past has been the inability of the actors to sound like real people. This hasn't changed. Shaw's characters don't speak like real people either, but the effectiveness of the plays comes from the tremendous vitality of the diction, and the vitality of the main characters. Without this — and we were without this too — there is not much left.

The men of action in the play are Dick Dudgeon and the Reverend Anthony Anderson. A character whose concentrated wickedness is destroyed in awestruck tones by his family and friends can reasonably be expected to have spent at least several years hardening himself in sin. But David Drakeford's Dick is a mere stripling. He lacks the maturity, the physical bulk, the confidence, that Dick Dudgeon should have; his witticisms emerge as the cheekiness of an adolescent. His paradoxes were frequently lost because of a poor sense of timing and little vocal flexibility; this may improve if he learns his lines before the run ends Saturday night.

Philip Byrne's Anderson is the portrayal that would probably have offended Shaw most. For while Drakeford's shortcomings are due largely to his youth, Byrne seems to have chosen deliberately to play his part for low laughs. And he got them. But any impression of a high-minded man of God who is transformed, without incongruity, into a man of action, is totally lacking. Anderson is terribly flat, almost dead, a bumbler. And consequently his relationships to everyone else in the play become grotesque and funny; he lacks any real seriousness or effectiveness. This destroys the turning point of the play: When Anderson learns that Dick has taken his place in prison he should rush out into the night transformed, instead of producing a conventionally high-minded response. When Byrne plays this scene, instead of translating quiet strength and vitality into tremendous energy, he transforms feebleness into feverish agitation.

The other characters do not have the opportunity — or in this production, the ability — to redeem the venture. Judith Anderson, played by Tessa Nicholson, is ultimately quite insignificant in the play's terms; her performance was acceptable, but certainly not exciting.

Christopher Burke was excellent as Burgoyne; his professionalism and diction only accentuated the weakness of everyone else.

Most of the other characters were stereotypes: Christy too dollish and Essie too Snowdon urchin. Settings and costumes were attractive but the lighting seemed terribly dim; admittedly, a good deal of the action takes place in the evening or early morning, but even in the scenes before the travellers the spots — like the characters — lacked vitality.

JF

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published every Friday by the McGill Daily, now is a political, social and artistic review.

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Stefansson's Collection

Effective, up-to-date research centres are an absolute necessity for today's scientist and being unfortunately few and far between they should be nurtured at any cost. At the present time Dartmouth College is in the process of destroying one and every effort must be made to stop this.

The late Vilhjalmur Stefansson was an Arctic explorer who recognised the need for an active research centre on the Arctic and devoted his time and money to building up the most complete collection of material devoted primarily to northern research in the humanities and social sciences. At present it consists of 26,000 bound volumes and about 40,000 pamphlets, maps, manuscripts and documents.

Due to lack of funds, in 1951, the Collection was transferred from New York to Dartmouth where it was to be maintained as an active research collection. Anyone dealing with a topic on the Arctic could find abundant information on it from such invaluable sources as first copies of periodicals to last month's newspaper clippings. All of these would be available within a matter of hours. Drawers full on every conceivable aspect of the north were followed by associated material for comparative studies. Anyone who has ever written an essay, let alone conducted research, knows what such an efficient system and variety of information



VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON

can mean in terms of time and effort.

Yet recently Dartmouth College decided to abandon its northern studies program and has implemented the following policy as regards the Collection:

1. It will be an historical library only. Termination dates for Arctic subjects will be 1925 and about 1940 for the Antarctic.
2. Eskimo materials will be removed and placed in the College's main library.

The air-conditioned eggheads

The atmosphere at the University of Miami is strictly climate-controlled. This sunshine campus is landscaped with post-card palm trees, though any growth of too-lush tropicana is carefully pruned. Inside the classroom air-conditioning moderates the temperature, daily attendance records depress the level of student absenteeism, while the level of professor absenteeism rises with the increased use of taped and televised lectures.

The roster of student activities read like the recreational programme of a well-run cruise ship. Dissident student opinion is as unorganized and unrecognized as the fraternity-sorority-administration establishment is well-oiled and firmly embedded. The weekly university newspaper *The Hurricane* is merely another knob on the air-conditioner. It fans fraternity gossip and publicizes Homecoming. When the president of the figure-head student government is contacted by local radio stations he divulges details about the latest "Computer Dance" craze. This president can afford to ignore the bold rebels who flout dress regulations by wearing no socks to class.

Free education is not a compelling concept among the Miami students. Last year they acquiesced to a fee increase which raised tuition to \$600 a semester, or \$1,200 for the whole academic year. Many are even eager to leave their family's home in the metropolitan area and to pay additional costs of room and board in order to live in the university residences because "that's where the action is." Football players often receive full scholarships and spending money,

although these all-American boys would probably be the last to endorse a "commie" scheme like free education and *pré-salaire*.

Service in the spacious library is excellent. Books are delivered from the stacks in a matter of minutes by high-speed chutes. Thus the student is quickly free to avail himself of the twelve pool tables, the ten-lane bowling alley and the olympic-sized swimming pool at the Students' Centre. Some students, fascinated by the richness and variety of the artfully displayed food in the cafeteria, appear to be majoring in lunch. The bookstore displays cubic feet of mascara, multi-colored sweatshirts and custom bowling balls for sale on the first floor. Text books are rumored to be shelved "upstairs".

Student dress is uniformly informal; even the most image-conscious fraternity boys do not wear coats and ties. The co-eds are likewise homogeneous in the faddishness of their coiffures and costumes. Negro and Cuban students are not apparent in the corridors, unless perhaps they be disguised behind Madras shirts and sunglasses.

The system has taken over a playground and called it a university. The whistle blows and the students move from jungle gym to sliding board, defensive only of their right to be casual. However, on the fringes of the climate-controlled campus, the system breaks down. Students grumble. "The parking lots are filled to capacity by 9 am," they say. "How can anyone get an education with no place to put his car?"

Beatrice Briggs

3. Most of the periodical collection will be removed to the main library.

4. Much of the famous and invaluable pamphlet collection will be dismantled.

5. The irreplaceable special sections, such as "Diet and Health", are being dismantled.

6. The general section, containing many books indispensable for comparative studies, is being dismantled.

The collection will be nothing more than an administrative status symbol and a pitiful fossil.

Dr. D.C. Foote of the Geography Department of McGill recognised that this Collection should be saved and sent an appeal to the academic community throughout the world, presenting them with the facts above and asking the following questions:

- a) Where else in the Western world do we find a library devoted to serious northern research in the humanities and social sciences which surpasses the Stefansson Collection?
- b) Is there a need in North America for an active research library devoted to northern work in the humanities and social sciences?
- c) Does the Stefansson Collection have the prerequisites to be the leading North American library for this active research?
- d) Should the Stefansson Collection be destroyed when it is known that several North American universities are able and willing to purchase, house and support the Collection as a center for northern research?

(Continued on page 6)

Entertainment Directory

Movies:

Alouette: My Fair Lady: nightly at 8, mats Wed., Sat., Sun. at 2.
 Avenue: Rotten To The Core: 1:35, 3:35, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
 Capitol: Sands Of The Kalahari: 10, 12:10, 2:20, 4:40, 7, 9:20.
 Cinéma Festival: Oai Baba: 7:30, 9:30.
 Cinéma PVM: Casanova 70: 12:40, 2:50, 5:05, 7:15, 9:25.
 Little Cinéma PVM: Zorba The Greek: 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.
 Cinéma Vendôme: Nothing Doing On Saturday: 12:15, 2:45, 5, 7:15, 9:30.
 Dauphin: Les Amants (Beginning Nov. 20): Nightly at 7:30, 9:30, Sat., Sun. at 12:25, 2:45, 5:05, 7:30, 9:30.
 Dorval (Salle Dorée): Blood And Black Lace: Nightly at 9:30, Sat., Wed. at 3; Tickle Me: Nightly at 7:50, Sat., Wed. at 1:25, Sun. continuous from 1.
 Elysée (Salle Resnais) Le Bonheur; (Salle Eisenstein) Le Révolutionnaire: Nightly at 7:30, 9:30, Sat., Sun. at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
 Kent: The Knack: 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:35, 9:35.
 Loew's: The Great Race: 10, 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:45.
 Monklund: In Harm's Way: 2:35, 7:15; Harlow: 12:30, 5:10, 9:50.
 Palace: The Nanny: 10:45, 12:55, 3:05, 5:15, 7:30, 9:40.
 Parisienne: La Vie Heureuse de Léopold 2: 10:45, 1, 3:10, 5:25, 7:35, 9:55.
 Seville: The Sound Of Music: Nightly at 8:15, mats Wed., Sat., Sun. at 2:15.
 Seville: The Sound Of Music: Nightly at 8:15, mats Wed., Sat., Sun. at 2:15.
 Snowden: Ship Of Fools: 12:55, 3:25, 5:55, 8:25.
 Strands: Blood And Black Lace: 11:50, 3:05, 6:30, 9:55; Tickle Me: 10:15, 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.
 Westmount: Magnificent Men In Their Flying Machines: Nightly at 8:30, mats Wed., Sat., Sun. at 2:15.

Film Societies:

McGill Film Society: (International Series) Oct. 19-20; Ivan The Terrible, Part 2, 6:30, 9.
 La Cinémathèque Canadienne: Nov. 22: L'Accusé, 6:30; Grand-Père Automobile, 9. Nov. 23: The Masque Of The Red Death, 6:30; Le Ticket Sans Retour, 9. Nov. 24: Chronique d'un Fou, 6:30; Way Down East, 9. Nov. 25: Soirée Gilles Carle, 6:30; La Mort s'appelle Engelchen, 9.

Theatres:

La Comédie Canadienne: Jacques Brel, chansonnier, Nov. 8-21. Nightly at 8:30, Sun. at 7:30.
 La Poudrière: Who's Afraid Of Virginia Woolf: Evenings at 8:30, except Sun.
 The Revue Theatre (1858 St. Luke St.): Nov. 19, 20: 3 plus 3 in three, Tues. thru Sat. at 8:45, mats Wed., Sat. at 2:30. Student tickets available, \$1.25 Eves, \$1.00 Mats.
 Les Saltimbanques: Les Nouveaux.
 Sir George Williams University Concert Series: Nov. 26: Instant Theatre, The Tiger.

Revue Time, The Partition. Performance at 8:40. Student Tickets \$1.00, all others \$1.50.

Music:

Place des Arts: Anthelm And His Spanish Ballet: Nov. 20-21, at 2:30, 8:30, Nov. 22: Wilhelm Kempff, pianist, 8:30, Nov. 23: Louis Guilford, baritone, 8:30, Nov. 24: Montreal Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Hétu conductor, 3:30, Nov. 24: Montreal Symphony Orchestra, JMC, Josef Krips, conductor, 8:30, Nov. 25: Fanfare de l'Armée Canadienne, 8:30, Nov. 26: Moscow State Symphony Orchestra, David Oistrakh, conductor. Soloists: David and Igor Oistrakh, 8:30.
 Forum: Montreal Star Dollar Concert: Montreal Symphony Orchestra, Josef Krips, conductor, Nov. 23.
 Ladies' Morning Musical Club: Nov. 16 at 2:30: Claude Frank, pianist.

Folk Music:

Blue Lantern Cafe. Nov. 19-21: Scott Richards and Penny Lang. 8:30 until closing.
 La Faim Foetale: Son House.
 Scope Cultural Series: Mike Seeger Concert. Nov. 23.

Museums:

Montreal Museum Of Fine Arts: Nov. 19: Opening of the Innovation '65 series, Paintings by Cozette de Charmoy, Sculptures by Charles Kirkland. Nov. 11-Dec. 5: Exhibition of Paintings by Roberts and Sonia Delaunay. Nov. 8-30: Exhibition of Modern Watercolours from Sweden. Museum closed Mondays.
 Stable Gallery (MMFA): Oct. 27-Nov. 27: Figurative Art, exhibition of paintings and sculptures.

Amants...

(Continued from page 11)

who rather ungraciously gives her a lift becomes Jeanne's new lover in the course of the following night.

Each member of the film's small cast gives a sound performance, but the rôles contain only discouragingly stock fare. The predominant mood of the film is set by the self-conscious romanticism of the heroine and is reinforced by the background music of Brahms. Again, hardly a new frontier. As mentioned above, the mechanics of the plot often become tedious. However, the love-making scenes are intimately recorded and this undoubtedly will suffice to attract Saturday night crowds at le Dauphin.

BBB

The stones...

(Continued from page 11)

for all their brutality, were virtually unable to help them, and totally useless in protecting their equipment. They did make it, though, so we may all anxiously anticipate their return.

In conclusion I was going to

say that Mike Jagger, Brian Jones, Keith Richard, Charlie Watts and Bill Wyman are the Rolling Stones, and Mike Jagger went to the London School of Economics on a scholarship, and that they are great musicians and lots of other nice little things, but I might as well just stop here.

Athlone Stinson

B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation at McGill University takes pleasure announcing the 2nd in a

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Thelonious Monk arrived somewhat late last Monday night, to give an excellent, if unsurprising concert in the Union ballroom. I say unsurprising, because the group performed the standard Monk repertoire in the standard Monk manner, but this did not detract from the quality of the music within that framework.

I have never heard Charlie Rouse, the tenor saxophonist, play better than he did on Monday. He has a beautiful control of his instrument, especially in the upper register, such that difficult passages do not sound difficult, and high notes seem as if they are part of the normal range. He has a very characteristic rhythmic approach which connects and gives shape to his longer passages. Particularly excellent was his solo on "Rhythm-n-ning", a Monk original and the last tune of the evening.

Bassist Larry Gales was adequate in his rhythm section work, although not really as strong as he might have been (the tempos slowed down on several numbers). His solos were nice as a rule, but in "Blue Monk" his attempt to alternate four bar sections with drummer Ben Riley did not come off, mainly because Gales kept playing phrases of five and a half or six bars in length. This did not please Riley, who was in good form all evening, contributing some very fine and tasteful solos.

Monk played well, limiting himself to an introduction and a relatively short solo on each tune. It was all very typical, and I would say he was neither shirking his duty nor was he stretching himself. This was probably due to the combination piano-acoustics problem, prevalent in all but the last number. For various reasons, the piano in the Ballroom is not much fun to play upon, but if the sound-system problem had been solved, I think everyone would have been much happier.

Anybody sitting more than twenty feet from the musicians was rewarded with a mass of ill-defined sound, 80 per cent of it distorted. Acoustically, the New Union ball room is well in the McGill tradition, being equally bad as the Old Union Ballroom or Redpath Hall. Proper handling of the sound system would probably counterbalance this, but, alas, nobody ever quite figured out what to do with it Monday night. At one point the bassist was forced to stop in the middle of a solo, as the technician in charge had turned up the volume to the point where everything was drowned in feedback. One bass, even if it is a solo, is not supposed to be as loud as the whole group playing the final chorus.

SCOPE is to be commended for bringing talent of Monk's calibre within easy reach of the student body. It is a shame that what would have been an excellent concert was marred by insufficient attention to technicalities.

HKH

Les Amants at Le Dauphin

THE LOVERS (Les Amants), written and directed by Louis Malle. Starring Jeanne Moreau (Jeanne), Alain Cuny (Henri), José-Louis de Villalonga (Raoul), Jean-Marc Bory (Bernard), Judith Magre (Maggy), Gaston Modot (Servant). Opening at Le Dauphin Saturday.

The film credits of this latest effort by Louis Malle are shown against the backdrop of the *Carte du Tendre*, seventeenth century map of the land of the affections on which are charted the perils and pleasures on the route from friendship to love. A creation of the salons of the *grand siècle*, this map indicates the refined, self-conscious, romantic sensibility which characterizes the film's central figure, portrayed by Jeanne Moreau.

The *Lovers* explores the attempts of a disconsolate, uncertain woman of thirty, Jeanne, to overcome the self-doubts and gnawing boredom of her marriage to Henri Tournier, hard-working editor of a provincial newspaper in Dijon. Hence, enter the lovers, always convenient devices of psychological study and plot motivation. At first the action establishes the dichotomy between worldly, witty Paris and drab, dull Dijon. Jeanne begins to visit her best friend, Maggy, in

the capital city with increasing frequency. She takes the first of her two lovers, Raoul, a polo player of suave sophistication and greying at the temples charm, and attends chic parties with all the beautiful people. However, this "double life" theme cannot be developed with any intensity since Jeanne herself lacks the self-confidence needed to transform the reticent provinciale into the reckless *parisienne*.

Back at Dijon, there is some inconclusive by-play between Jeanne and her husband, Alain Cuny successfully portrays this sympathetic but distant man. Significantly, he only becomes a vital figure in the plot when his jealousy is aroused and he begins to act like a lover. The full complications of the plot are set in motion when Henri insists in a moment of drunken frustration that his wife invite her Parisien friends to the house for the weekend. Returning from the city after having unwillingly delivered this obviously loaded invitation, Jeanne's car breaks down on an isolated stretch of road. The young archaeology student

(Continued on page 10)

Rolling Stones Inspire Fans

The Rolling Stones have inspired frenzied excitement among hit parade audiences since their rise to fame two years ago. In their second visit to Montreal, two weeks ago, their reception was reminiscent of their Carnegie Hall appearance in 1964, which resulted in a permanent ban on rock and roll shows there...

The show began with a few banalities from Dave Boxer, a few songs by the Rocking Ramrods, the Vibrations and the Buttercups (or something), and a few more banalities from Boxer. Then, amidst the usual deafening screams from the audience, the Stones appeared. Exceptionally well-dressed. No ties, of course, but no sweat-shirts either. They began to play and lift their voices in joyous song, and Mike Jagger began his legendary Jaggerisms. The audience immediately left their collective seats and stormed up to the barricade around the stage. Several dozen guards who were there to protect the Stones, a collection of Forum policemen, Forum ushers, St. John's Ambulance men, and Barnes rent-a-cops (the same ones who protect McGill from its students) wisely retreated to the inside of the barricade.

As the Stones played Chuck Berry's "Around and Around" the barricade began to give way and the guards started trying to force the fans back with punches and slaps, rather violently dragging anyone who displeased them away.

Then the Stones played "Satisfaction", their greatest hit (which was half-written in Toronto and inspired, according to Mr. Jagger, by half a bottle of whiskey). At that point the barricade gave way under the pressure of the masses and the guards retreated back onto the stage. There they somewhat vainly attempted to control the crowd by kicking, slugging, and swinging chairs and microphone stands. Several times various of the Stones grabbed chairs from the guards' hands. As fans climbed onto the stage the guards grabbed them and rather brutally tossed them onto the heads of the surging masses. The Stones, realising they really had this crowd going, transformed "Satisfaction" into about an eight minute screamer.

When, with some appropriateness, they launched into "Hey You! Get Off My Cloud" all semblance of order was lost. The frenzy of the fans doubled and the viciousness of the guards tripled. There were efforts to stop the show. Dave Boxer came out and grabbed the microphone from Mike Jagger, who promptly grabbed it back declaring "it's not fair", as Andrew Loog Oldham neatly led Boxer off stage. All the lights in the Forum were extinguished, but the Stones continued to play until it became more than obvious that their very lives were in danger.

Their escape was one of classic confusion. The guards,

(Continued on page 10)

THE CROWD

(On Seeing Ford's Film, "The Informer")

When Gypo's shining silver guilt
Slinked and settled roundly on the boards,
Some were jealous of god's pleasure
Some sat amazed in greed
Some looked and were afraid to see
Some drew conclusions from Gypo's capless head,
But the theatre shivered with hollow laughter.
Was it stone, iron, steel or paper?

The second coming cannot compel passion from paper,
The millionth crucifixion cannot temper steel,
The tragic repetition will not reveal
More than the crowd's omniscient laughter
The stony inroads of an iron soul.

They say, those voices in the theatre,
They've had enough of it,
They say they know all about it.

And those who were afraid, angry,
Amazed, jealous and ignorant — they
Do not understand — They do not understand
At all. They will murder to betray,
They will sing of sentimental, waning moons,
They will make Gypo king for a day,
They will scream on streets for private boons;
Ignorantly, their minds will stumble into the church,
(While the crowd laughs at twisted bodies),
And like Gypo, they will hear they do not know,
For they will never know.

In the light, knowledge of Gypo's fate
Will be exchanged (by those who know)
For a cigarette.

For they know all,
They know all about it.

Jagdeep Maraj

The Folk Scene

"The Blues are a feeling that a person gets when he wants to be by himself. He's been mistreated by his woman, and he doesn't know if he wants to do her in or just run away. So he doesn't do either one. He just goes off by himself and sits alone and thinks about how he's been mistreated, and then he starts in to sing. That's the Blues..."

Son House first began to sing the Blues in 1928. He continued to sing throughout the Depression times when Mississippi pay was "a dollar a day from sun to sun".

He travelled to Grafton, Wis. to record for Paramount Records in 1930. He recorded nine sides, and these are now among the most rare and cherished by blues collectors.

In 1942 he was recorded by the Library of Congress, but shortly after that he dropped from sight. He was found in June, 1964, living in Rochester, N.Y., and said that he had stopped playing years before because he wouldn't change his style, and people wouldn't listen to "the old music".

He agreed to come out of retirement for a brief trial. That short experiment has now become a second career that has stretched from coast to coast, from coffee house to concert hall and, ultimately, to the recording studios of Columbia Records.

Son House is better than ever. The deep voice soars into impromptu fa'settos, brought on by emotion, and the "bottle neck" guitar style is still quick, sure and exciting. His ability to communicate is heightened by his knowledge that people still care enough to care, and the old music of the Mississippi Delta is alive again. Son House will be appearing at The Faim Foctale until this Sunday night. Other artists to appear there, (Reverend Gary Davis, Jim and Jean, Gordie Lightfoot, Big Joe

Williams), indicate that this club could be the greatest spot for folk music Montreal has ever had.

On Tuesday, Nov. 23, Scope will be presenting Mike Seeger, one of the outstanding non-folk performers in the traditional idiom. This last statement should be clarified. Any performer has a right to interpret a song the way he chooses, but he has no right to call that product a folksong unless he presents it in the traditional idiom, which means more than a word for word, note for note, copy. Many skilled and creative performers have chosen to experiment in the development of traditional performance beyond the limits of tradition, but in the direction indicated by that tradition. Such a performer is Mike Seeger. These experiments are certainly more valid than attempts to stuff a few elements of folk music into the forms of 'cultivated' music, and call the final product a folk song.

Mike began performing on traditional instruments in 1951, moving from guitar to mandolin, fiddle, French harp and banjo. He subsequently became acquainted with old-timey and bluegrass music, and eventually joined John Cohen and Tom Paley to form the New Lost City Ramblers, the group with which he now performs, with Tracy Schwarz having replaced Tom Paley. This concert is one of the rare opportunities to see a man dedicated to preserving tradition, with a talent to interest others in doing the same. Tickets are on sale at the Union Box Office beginning today.

The Blue Lantern this week presents Scott Richards, a young American songwriter and singer, and Montreal's own Penny Lang, a performer with a solid, albeit far from traditional, sound. Both will perform until this Sunday night.

Michael Nerenberg

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Eastfoto

Mao Tse-tung, 71-year-old Chairman of the Communist Party in China, chats with President Mobido Kelta of the Republic of Mali, an African nation with close ties with Peking.

Chinese remain indifferent despite strong UN support

by AARON SARNA
Newsfeatures Editor

The People's Republic of China has remained silent over Wednesday's United Nations General Assembly vote of 47 in favour and 47 against her admission into the world body.

The Soviet Union, France and Britain supported most of the Afro-Asian bloc in favour of seating China. There were 20 abstentions and 3 nations — Congo-Léopoldville, Dahomey, and Laos did not participate in the voting.

The Chinese gained a considerable moral victory while the U.S. was trying to delay the inevitable. Instead of it being a simple majority vote, American Ambassador Arthur Goldberg classified the admission of the Peking government as a "matter of importance" requiring a two-thirds vote for passage as stipulated by Article 10 of the UN Charter. This resolution was adopted 56 to 49, with 11 abstentions and one delegation not voting. The 117 UN members were deeply divided over the entry of China, with many deferring to American policy.

Canada voted against Chinese membership for the fifteenth time since the issue has come before the General Assembly. The last general vote in 1963 was 57 against, 41 in favour, and 12 abstaining. Paul Martin, Canadian External Affairs Minister, said the chief reason for Canada's refusal to aid the seating of China was the demand for expulsion of the Nationalist government of Chiang Kai-shek in Formosa from the UN. However, Martin said Canada would continue to im-



HON. PAUL MARTIN

prove relations and contacts between China and the rest of the world.

Ambassador Liu Chieh of Nationalist China asserted that Peking's declared policy has been the "destruction of the United Nations." He accused the Chinese of trying to dictate their own terms for admission.

Most observers felt the strong vote in favour of Peking was motivated by the desire to negotiate a settlement in Vietnam and include the Chinese in the Geneva disarmament talks. Voting took place on the eve of renewed inflammatory polemics between Moscow and Peking over alleged Soviet collaboration with the U.S. in Vietnam, and on the announcement that Moscow would be willing to sponsor peace talks between India and Pakistan.

Chinese spokesmen say time is on their side and they can wait out any opposition against them. Cambodia was asked to sponsor the original resolution calling for Chinese admission. But publicly, Peking has disclaimed any intentions of actively seeking UN membership. In support of Indonesian withdrawal from the UN in January, 1965, the Chinese called for a new United Nations made up of the developing countries of Africa and Asia.

On September 29, 1965, Foreign Minister Marshal Chen Yi told a press conference in Peking: "The head of the United Nations is the United States, not U Thant." He set two conditions for eventual UN membership for China. 1) The UN resolution of 1951 branding China as the aggressor in the Korean War must be revoked. 2) The UN Charter must be reviewed to admit all independent states and to oust all "imperialist puppet states" such as the Formosan regime.

This clearly was inimical to U.S. demands for a guarantee of the veto power of Nationalist China in the UN Security Council, and her condemnation of China as a "bellicose" power.

Next autumn, the UN General Assembly will again be presented with a concerted bid to gain the seating of China and recognition of her government. The stability of the UN will be permanently endangered should there be no end to U.S. intransigence and hostile public opinion towards the omni-present Chinese voice.

Treasure Van brings display

The World University Service of Canada, member of an international organisation of students and professors operating in fifty countries, is holding its twelfth annual Treasure Van, from November 22 to 26.

A plethora of handicrafts imported from all corners of the globe will be put up for sale, traditionally to aid needy university students overseas complete their studies. This year, Loyola and Sir George Williams Universities are working in conjunction with the McGill sale.

Bernard Dolansky, publicity chairman of Treasure Van, says goods on display will range from 5¢ to several dollars. The multifarious cultural distinctions of the world will be seen in such wares as camel saddles, vases, jewellery, bone and wood carvings, dolls, pipes, and silver. Last year's sales whopped up \$8500 which was spent on overseas aid—scholarships, medical salaries, housing of refugees, and textbooks.

CONCEIVED BY CANADIAN

Organised in most universities across Canada, Treasure Van was conceived in 1952 by Mrs. Ethel Mulvany, a Canadian serving as a Red Cross nurse in India. Indian crafts were bought and sold in Canada, and the profits were given to the Indian government for famine relief. Since then, handicrafts from numerous developing nations have been sold, providing native craftsmen a market for their goods.

The international bazaar offers wares of exquisite quality, and many students buy them as Christmas presents for relatives and friends. The opening next week will be in the Union lounge, where Dr. H. R. Robertson and other dignitaries will officiate.

All goods will be on sale from 11 am to 5 pm, and 8:30 pm to 9 pm in the evenings.

WORLD UNIVERSITY PROJECTS:

- In Japan, 20,000 students are TB suspect and at least a further 5000 require immediate hospitalization. WUS has provided two sanatoria in Japan for students, and has established university health services, with X-ray equipment and drug supplies.

- In Indonesia, student enrolment increased from 400 to 25,000 between 1945 and 1957. WUS has established pre-fabricated huts and co-operative canteens, and grants Food Scholarships to pay for student meals.

- A \$10 Canadian textbook may cost \$46 in Indonesia. A WUS-donated mimeographing machine in six months has printed 4000 sets of lecture notes in three languages for five universities.

- Approximately 80% of Hong Kong students are refugees. WUS helps many with grants-in-aid and bursaries. More than 6000 Hungarian refugees were provided with scholarships and resettlement opportunities through WUS in 1956.

Ice Redmen open campaign tonight at London; meet Guelph Saturday

by LAWRENCE HAIMOVITCH

The Redmen open the 1965-66 OQAA hockey campaign tonight in London, Ontario against the University of Western Ontario Mustangs. They then journey on to Guelph to meet last season's cellar dwellers Saturday afternoon.

Coach Dave Copp views this weekend series as "very important" and would dearly love to take three points in the two starts. It won't be an easy task, however, for Western appears to have added new strength at forward and Copp rates the Mustangs as a "dark horse for first place". Guelph figures to be weak again, having made few notable additions to their squad.

Lineup set

Copp plans to go with the same lineup he employed in the three exhibition games. Skip Kerner will centre one unit with Rick Moore and Rock Gordon on the wings.

Bert Halliwell teams up with Rich Ripstein and John Tibbits while Ron Doleman is pivot on the third line with Dave Flam and Jean-Guy Labrie. Mel Johnson, who saw little action during the exhibition encounters, will be the spare forward.

Mike Jenkins will pair with Roger Helal on defence and Jim Bedford will line up with sensational newcomer Cortney Pratt.

For the third year in a row, Ken Walters will play in nets.

Mustangs loaded

The Mustangs, third place finishers last year, will be a league power again. They have



DAVE COPP
wants three points

added such stars as Jerry Knightly, an All-American forward from RPI, and Bruce Tisedale, another topnotch forward from the United States.

The Stangs had the best defensive record in the league last year, allowing only 2.88 goals per game. With all-star goalie Garry Bonney returning, Mustangs will be tough to score on again.

Copp feels that if Redmen can defeat the Mustangs, they will be aroused enough to overcome the handicap of two games in two days, and top Guelph. This is a crucial weekend for Redmen if they hope to be a threat for the league title.

Indian Hockey

The hockey Indians go after their second straight win tonight when they meet Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue. Coach Ken Bellemare reports that Dave Roxborough, Colin MacKinnon, and Peter Nealon will see their first action with the Indians. These additions should strengthen the already well-balanced Tribe attack.

Classified

These ads may be placed in our advertising office (University Centre, main floor), 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions, \$1.50; maximum 20 words. 7¢ per extra word.

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Two girls want ride to NEW YORK leaving Thursday, November 25. Will share driving and expenses. Call 849-4353.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Movie: "PREFACE TO A LIFE". Presented by the McGill Psychology Club. 1 pm, Friday, November 19, Room E-204. COMING PROGRAM: Dr. John Lorenz, Director, McGill Mental Health Service.

NEUTRAL SCHOOLS: Rev. Charles Eddis, Member of Committee for Neutral Schools, will speak 2 pm, Sunday coming, Unitarian House, 3415 Simpson, Everyone Welcome.

PRE-MEDICAL SOCIETY: Illustrated Lecture on KIDNEY TRANSPLANTS. 1 pm, Friday, November 19, Stewart S 1-3.

Arab Students' Society presents MOVIES ABOUT LIFE IN KUWAIT (on Arabian Gulf) 1 pm, Friday, University Centre Ballroom. Refreshments and Gifts from people of Kuwait. Admission Free.

The Arts And Science Undergraduate Society (ASUS) presents a TOUR OF MOLSON'S BREWERY from 3-5 pm, Thursday, November 25. Information — Carl: 731-6596.

P & OT OPEN MEETING: 7:30 pm, November 19, Room 521, McIntyre Medical Building. Guest speaker: DR. P. RABINOVITCH, HYPNOTIST. Refreshments served.

FASHIONS AND FEMALES! Women's Union Fashion Show 8 pm, November 22. Students \$1.00 at University Centre Ticket Office.

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Mon., Nov. 29th, 1965



Today Montreal

Next week Marrakesh

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Shield and the Peace, met a girl at a convention in Helsinki and married her in Cape Town. They have a house in Vancouver near the company's head office, and the family will put down roots there.

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Sportscope on football

Reflections on a 1-5 year: That was the season that was

Redmen have just finished a losing season; the veterans are graduating and a big rebuilding job lies ahead

It was a windy, overcast October Saturday in Kingston's Richardson Memorial Stadium and on the field, Redmen were clinging to a 6-0 lead over the Queen's Golden Gaels. The clock indicated ten minutes remaining in the game.

The Gaels, in possession of the ball on their own 29, broke the huddle and lined up in front of veteran quarterback Cal Connor. Connor barked out the signals, received the ball from the centre and dropped back into the pocket. About 40 yards downfield he spied fleet halfback Don Bayne cutting across the field in front of Redmen defender John Jenks, set himself and tossed a touchdown strike to tie the game. The Gaels scored ten more points in the last eight minutes to whip McGill 16-1.

If this type of play weren't a sadly familiar story to Redmen followers, it would have to be called a great comeback by the Queen's squad. But beating Redmen in the dying minutes of the game — or sitting back and watching them beat themselves — became almost a habit with Senior Intercollegiate Football League teams this year and various armchair quarterbacks around campus had a field day criticising the Red squad.

Why it shouldn't have happened

While the self-styled experts plunged into their complex theories on why Redmen lost five games in a row, coaches, players and many qualified observers became very confused. After all, any team that has Dick Feidler, Jim Dickie, Don Taylor, Peter Howlett, Eric Walter can't be that bad. How can a squad that has three 1964 all-stars, an end as talented as Dickie and a fullback named Howlett who finished second in league rushing, racking up over 100 yards in each of his last two games, possibly scrape through a season with only one win in six starts? How could opposition squads complete 4.8 per cent of their passes — the highest in the league — against a defence that included Bob Berke, Wade Kenny and Marty Wenger?

Why it did happen

A partial answer to the question is not very hard to find.



Halfback Marty Wenger almost gets off with the ball as big Queen's tackle Frank Arment gets a hand on him to make the tackle. Wenger blossomed as a talented two way man this year, filling in at offensive halfback when injuries took their toll.

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS.			
Totals in six league games			
	McGill	Opposition	
First downs	90 (15)	94 (15.6)	
Net Yards rushing	676 (112.6)	936 (156)	
Average gain	3.0	4.4	
Yards passing	823 (137.1)	734 (122.3)	
Average gain	6.7	7.9	
Passes att./comp.	122/56 (45.9%)	92/44 (47.8%)	
Fumbles/lost	14/11	13/9	
Intercepted by	4 (.66)	7 (1.2)	
Yards in penalties	491 (81.8)	589 (98)	
Scoring		McGill	Opposition
Average touchdowns per game		1	2.5
Average points per game		7.3	19.2
Total TDs		6*	15
TDs resulting from opposition miscue (fumble, interception etc.)		2	9
*Jim Dickie 2, DickFeidler 1, Rich Ripstein 1, Eric Walter 1, Peter Howlett 1.			
Note: Numbers in parentheses indicate average per game.			

When a tough individual like Tom Mooney comes to a university to take the reins of the varsity football squad, especially after the comparably "easy" coaching methods of a Bill Bewley, the players are going to find they have some adjustment to make. This is something that must be worked on, and in some cases it doesn't come until it's too late.

For the Redmen, it was too late. They finally got together in the last game of the season to down the eventual champion Varsity Blues. This should remove most doubts about the promise that when a team with Redmen's talent learns to play as a team and wants to win as a team, it can beat anybody.

But even the will to win is almost useless when a team can play with only 26 or 27 men dressed. Injuries played a large part this year and when a coach is forced to play key men like Walter,

by JOHN SKINNER

Howlett, Taylor and Feidler two ways, he is bound to have a tired squad as the game nears its late stages.

The first Redmen to see a hospital room this season were Graeme Strathdee and Gary Cullen. Both were knocked out of action before the season started. They were followed at irregular intervals by Jim Dickie (out for two games), Dick Tucker (out for the season after only two games), Al Jenner, who was playing at half strength for the first part of the season because of a bad ankle, and promising rookie end Gus Curry. Quarterback Rich Ripstein missed the league opener against Toronto with a rib injury. The repercussions from this injury were wider than have been expected as starting signal caller Glen St. John had a bad day and coach Mooney had no backup man. (When St. John was injured later in the season, Mooney faced the same problem with Ripstein the lone quarterback).

Others who played at less than full strength were Brian Rose (who played the last two games with a cast on his broken wrist), tackle Wayne Snowman (infected foot), and Bob Fumerton (leg

trouble). A quick count reveals that ten of McGill's 29 football players were either put out of action for the season or forced to play with injuries.

The invisible quality

But all concrete reasons aside, Redmen seemed to be lacking that invisible quality known as the winning knack.

Item — Eric Walter takes a punt on his own goal line and runs through the entire Varsity team en route to a 110-yard touchdown only to find that a penalty back on the McGill 15 had wiped it out.

Item — Redmen penetrate to the opposition ten-yard line four times in each of two different games and can't find the end zone.

There are many other such examples that begin to explain this "Knack" and each one has probably caused its share of bad dreams to McGill football personnel.

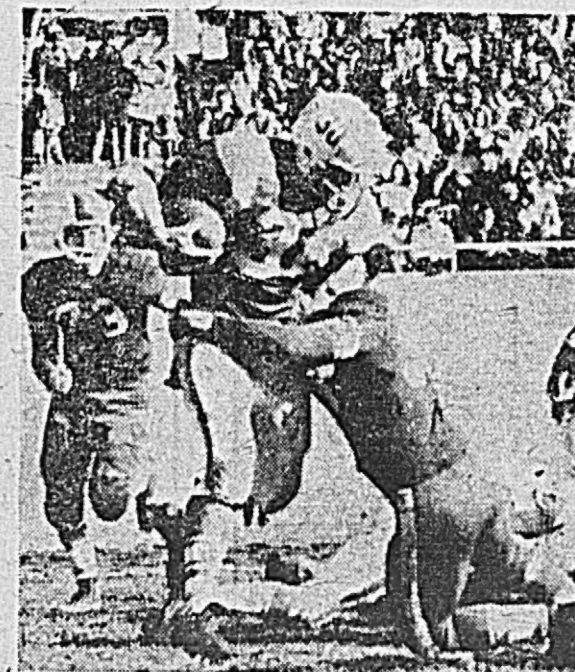
What must be done

The statistics are self-explanatory. The figure that stands out most (much to the chagrin of Red ball carriers) is the number of touchdowns scored on Redmen as a result of a fumble or interception. Of 15 TDs scored on the McGill squad this year, nine resulted from offensive lapses.

We repeat: Redmen had the talent but were unable to use it to best advantage for various reasons. But now another problem arises — the veteran talent won't be around next year. Eric Walter, Dick Feidler and Don Taylor, three 1964 all-stars, are all graduating. Jim Dickie, one of the best ends in the league, has played his last football game for McGill. Al Jenner, first draft choice of the Alouettes in 1964, and Glen St. John will not be back. Peter Howlett is a question mark.

With losses like this, McGill will have a big rebuilding job to do over the next two or three seasons. But there is one consolation.

In Tom Mooney and Dave Copp, Redmen have two coaches who want to win badly and who will spend more than a few sleepless nights between now and next September 1 thinking of ways to do it.



Redmen fullback Peter Howlett is nailed at the line of scrimmage against Toronto. Howlett was one of the squad's bright lights this year, picking up 412 yards to finish second in league rushing. He averaged 4.6 yards a carry.

A Scribbleminor

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As a further fulfilment of yours truly's promise of "Progress not Stagnation", for this year's edition of the Students' Athletics Council, we are pleased to announce that the five semi-finalists for the title of Miss Redmen Hockey will be selected today at 1 pm in the Board Room of the Gymnasium.

We, the Students' Athletics Council, sincerely believe that our hockey Redmen shall be a contender, and a serious one at that, for the championship in the SIHL this season. Their first two encounters are on the road; their first home game will be on Saturday evening November 27 at 8 pm against the powerful Torontonians. To this end, we, the Students' Athletics Council, have pledged ourselves to pack the Winter Stadium.

One of the means by which we hope to achieve this end — of giving our boys a lift — is through the idea of Miss Redmen Hockey. For reasons of expediency, we have bestowed upon the fraternities on campus, the honour of each submitting one nomination. We have based our aspirations on them; we hope they will not let us

down. To give the Redmen a packed house is our primary and sole aim.

Each person attending the game will be entitled to one vote. Although some may say that the balance will depend on which fraternity crams in the most, we feel that the voting will depend on the uncommitted votes. The students will sway the decision. In addition, those who wish to partake in the skating after the game will be free to do so.

Scribess' predictions... (29/39)

Ice hockey: Law by 3 over Eng. (each)
Dent to cream Arch
Comm over A & S
Basketball: Finks by 7 over Dents 1 & 2
Grads over Bankers
Osiris over Med 3
Corpus by 10 over Byrds
Law by 6 over Med 1
Mets over Arch
Dent to cream Plumb
Med 4 over Psych
Floor Hockey: Dent 2 over Alphas
Med 1 by 2 over Econ
Arch over Team (pot luck)
Bank over Gnu
Eng 66 over Dent 1
Spades to be creamed
Volleyball: Dent 11 over Worms
Red over N.S.F.
Dent 3 & 4 over Finks
Slipsticks over Med 1
Best to extract Dent 1
Law over T.L.C.

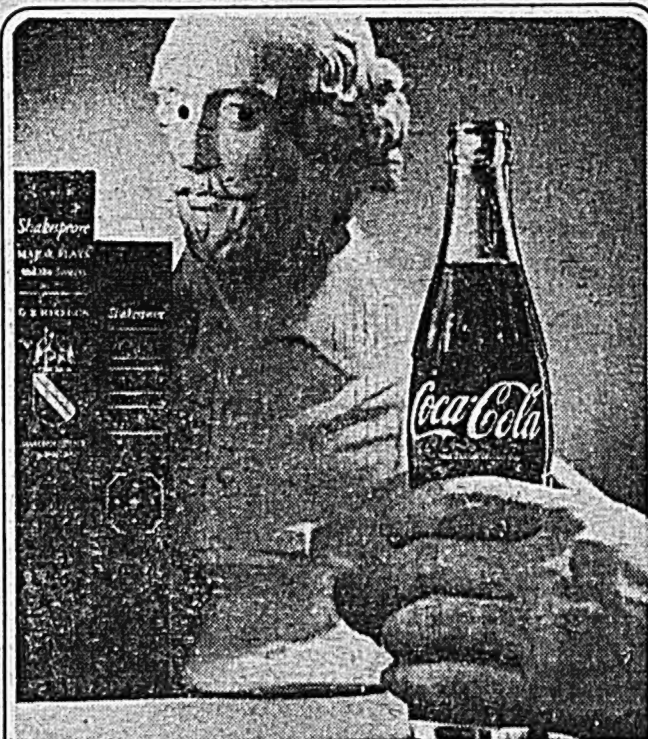
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Women optimistic over Queen's swim tourney

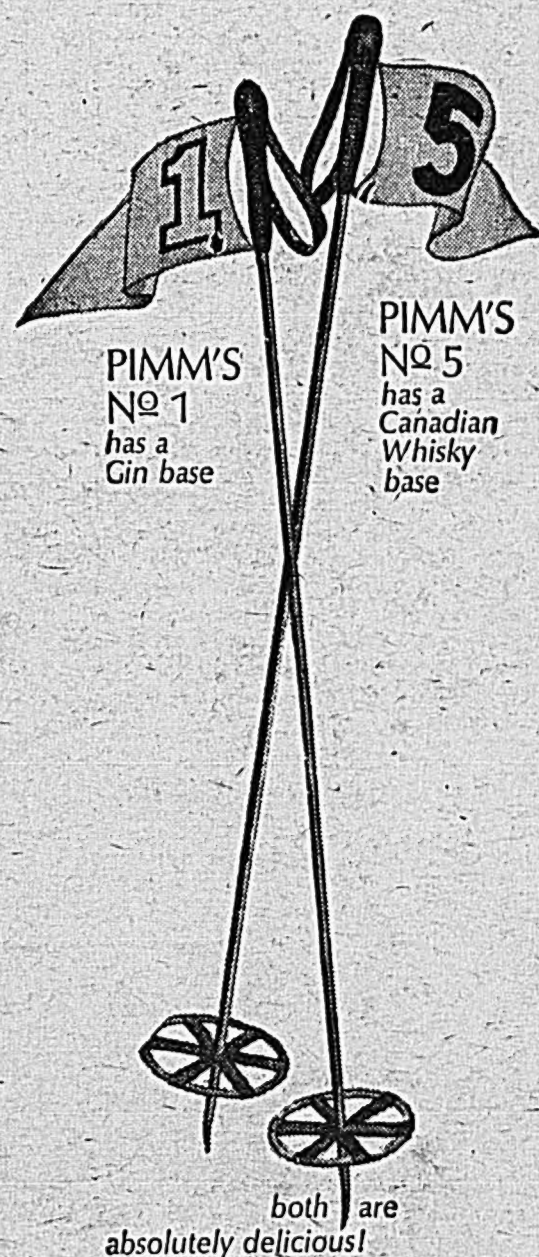
The women's Swim team leaves for Queen's this weekend to compete in the Intercollegiate Swim meet. Coaches expect McGill to show well although Toronto is heavily favoured.

The speed team, all from Science, includes Jamie Brooks, Wendy Brooks, Ingrid De Baintner, Carolyn Kerr, Linda Laverdière, Jane Lumsden and Darrell Tomkins.

In the synchronized and diving competitions, McGill will be represented by Kathy Brophy, Christine Hawkes, Mary Robinson, Christy Leslie, Terrie Dunn and Lynne Isherwood.



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